

DR. ANNA SHAW TO JOIN LEADERS

Head of National Suffrage Association Will Arrive Today.

RALLY AT CHEVY CHASE

Conference Will Be Held to Discuss Arrangements for Convention in This City.

Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, will arrive in Washington this afternoon and will go to local woman suffrage headquarters, where she will spend the rest of the day in conference with suffrage leaders upon the matter of the proposed constitutional amendment for the enfranchisement of women, now pending in Congress. She will speak at the Chevy Chase Library in the evening. While here she will be the guest of Dr. Helen Doremus, Chevy Chase, Md.

Dr. Shaw will leave Washington tomorrow for Lynchburg, Va., where she will deliver the principal address before the State Suffrage Convention there.

Several Lectures Scheduled.

Arrangements for the "suffrage school," which is to be held for two weeks, following the national convention in Washington, December 2 to 13, were announced by Miss Alice Paul, chairman of the Congressional committee of the N. A. W. S. A., yesterday.

Among the corps of instructors will be: Mrs. Mary Ware Dennett, who will lecture on suffrage bibliography and the present status of the movement; Gilson Cahner, press work; Mrs. Helen H. Gardner, suffrage literature; Miss Emma Gillett, of the Washington College of Law, legal position of women; Mrs. Nina Paul, of the Washington College of Law, parliamentary law; Miss Ella Hardy Lewis, of Western Reserve University, woman's movement for education for this country and for the world.

In addition to these instructors, prominent members will deliver lectures. Charles Edward Russell probably will make the address upon socialism.

The "suffrage school" classes will be held at the Public Library. Miss Paul announced last night that 400 delegates and 60 alternates will attend the national convention here.

TAG DAY IN GEORGETOWN.

Need Woman's Home Will Be Assisted on Saturday, November 1.

Saturday, November 1, will be tag day in Georgetown, where tags will be offered for sale throughout the town for the benefit of the Apod Women's Home, in Wisconsin Avenue.

This institution has been carried on by the women of Georgetown for more than fifty years, and its sole object has been to provide homes for hard-working women who, with advancing years, find themselves without resources or a home.

Its support has been derived from the kindness of the town, and the calls for support in providing for the necessities of the home always have met with a generous and willing response.

Harmed with Theft, Seeks Damages

Simon A. Miller yesterday filed suit against the Washington Terminal Company for \$10,000 damages, alleging that a detective employed by the company charged him with having stolen \$12 from one of the rooms conducted by the T. M. C. A. at the terminal.

Husband Seeks Divorce.

Alleging immorality and naming a co-defendant, Clarence H. Lewis yesterday filed suit for absolute divorce from Jennie Lewis. They were married at Baltimore, July 3, 1912, and have three children, where custody the plaintiff requests.

QUICKLY STOPS THE WORST BACKACHE

Crozone Makes Kidney Troubles, Bladder Disorders, Rheumatic Pains Vanish.

If you suffer with backaching kidney trouble, have disagreeable bladder and urinary disorders, or are tormented with rheumatism, stilling gouts, or the wrenching pains, you will be surprised how quickly and surely Crozone will deliver all such troubles.

It acts right in through the walls, membranes, and neutralizes, dissolves, and makes the kidneys act out and filter away the uric acid and poisons from the blood, and leaves the kidneys and urinary organs clean, strong, healthy, and well.

It matters not how long you have suffered, how old you are, or what you have used, it is practically impossible to take Crozone without relief. It starts to work the minute you take it and is guaranteed to relieve you the first time you use it, or cost you nothing.

If you suffer with pains in your back and sides, or have any signs of kidney, bladder trouble, or rheumatism, such is putty swellings under the eyes or in the feet and ankles, if you are nervous, tired, and run down, or bothered with urinary disorders, Crozone really will relieve your misery and do it quickly. An original package costs but a trifle, and all druggists are authorized to return the purchase price if it fails in a single case.

DIED.

GALLIGAN—On Monday, October 20, 1913, at Georgetown University Hospital, MARY A. GALLIGAN. Funeral will be held from 20 Maryland Avenue North-east on Tuesday, October 22, at 2:15 p. m. Relatives and friends invited to attend. (Brooklyn, N. Y., papers please copy.)

LAURENCE—On Tuesday, October 22, 1913, at St. Anne's Hospital, Baltimore, Md., CATHERINE ADELE, beloved wife of Christian M. Laurence, and only daughter of Margaret and the late John M. Rockett. Notice of funeral hereafter.

FUNERAL DIRECTORS.

GEORGE P. ZURHORST, 21 EAST CAPITOL ST.

FUNERAL DIRECTORS.

WILLIAM J. HARRIS, 21 EAST CAPITOL ST.

FUNERAL DIRECTORS.

WILLIAM J. HARRIS, 21 EAST CAPITOL ST.

FUNERAL DIRECTORS.

WILLIAM J. HARRIS, 21 EAST CAPITOL ST.

LEADER OF SUFFRAGISTS.

NEWMAN'S RIGHT

Justice Anderson Holds Commissioner May Retain Position.

APPEAL TO BE TAKEN

Commissioner, Congratulated by Many Persons, Says He Was Certain of Outcome.

President Wilson's nomination of Oliver P. Newman as District Commissioner and the latter's eligibility to the office yesterday were sustained by Justice Anderson, who dismissed the proceedings instituted against Mr. Newman by William J. Prizell, representing the "home rule" committee, which took issue against the nomination of Mr. Newman ever since President Wilson announced his choice for the office. Counsel for Mr. Prizell noted an appeal and the matter will now go to the Court of Appeals. Bond was fixed at \$100.

DR. ANNA HOWARD SHAW

Scores of persons from every section of the District congratulated Commissioner Newman. He called in numerous callers at the District Building to express their pleasure at the decision, and kept Mr. Newman's telephone ringing throughout the afternoon. Asked if he would comment upon the outcome of the case, Commissioner Newman, last night, said: "I did not realize until men and women from all over the city began calling me on the telephone and coming to my office to congratulate me shortly before noon this morning, that the attempt to oust me from the office of District Commissioner, through the alleged procedure in the court, had really been taken seriously."

PENNSYLVANIA ALUMNI ELECTS THEIR OFFICERS

Songs and Reminiscences Enjoyed at Annual Meeting of Graduates of University.

DR. RICHARDSON PRESIDENT

"Pennsylvania, Pennsylvania," pouring in yells and songs from the large dining-room of the University Club last night, announced to everybody within several squares that the Washington Alumni of the University of Pennsylvania were holding their annual meeting for the election of officers.

Dr. Charles W. Richardson, of the class of '74, was unanimously elected president of the society to succeed G. P. Snyder. The vice presidents elected for the ensuing year are: Dr. A. F. A. King, Dr. Frank H. Smith, and John B. Tuttle. Dr. D. Roberts Harper, third, was chosen secretary, and C. H. Walker, historian. G. P. Snyder, Dr. Karl C. Corley, and Mark J. Ingles were chosen members of the executive committee.

Following the short business session the members of the association gathered around tables and enjoyed songs, "tigger" and reminiscences.

Among those present were Arnold K. Balls, Dr. William H. Barnard, J. H. Baines, Powell Brown, W. F. Baughman, H. Penrose, Dr. John R. Conway, Dr. Frederick C. Corley, Dr. Karl C. Corley, Dr. Y. C. Crawford, Howard Crawford, Dr. D. Roberts Harper, third, Charles E. Haupt, Dr. J. Van G. Hoffecker, Mark J. Ingles, Dr. A. F. A. King, Dr. H. H. Katherman, Dr. Clapham P. King, John J. Keenan, George H. Kennedy, Dr. Robert E. Ledbetter, L. M. Lersnering, Dr. James H. McKay, John D. Mattison, Dr. J. Franklin Meyer, Howard P. Morgan, Ralph Munden, Dr. James A. Nelson, Frank L. Platt, Dr. T. A. Ralston, Dr. Charles W. Richardson, W. E. Rosenberger, Prof. Thomas W. Sidwell, Dr. Charles A. Stewart, Edgar C. Snyder, George P. Snyder, Frederick Transom, Dr. John P. Turner, John B. Tuttle, Prof. C. William A. Veditz, Clarence H. Walker, C. M. Winkler, N. T. Whitaker, and Edgar T. Wherry.

"HOME CLUB" TO BE FORMED.

Secretary Lane to Organize Interior Department Employees.

The Interior Department is to be organized for the first club of employees of government departments. Mr. Lane in a few days will call a meeting of employees of the Interior Department, who plan to organize the "Home Club," to be composed of employees of the department and their families.

The Home Club is named so because the Interior Department at first was called the Home Department. It is intended to arrange things so that there will be room for dancing, moving-picture shows, and other entertainments as may be suggested.

Announcement blanks now are in circulation at the department. Officers will be elected at a meeting of the club to be held at the meeting to be called by Mr. Lane.

CLAN M'LENNAN TO MEET.

Post Chief Will Deliver Address Tonight on "Good of the Order."

Clan MacLennan, No. 226, Order of Scottish Clans, will hold a meeting tonight at 8 o'clock at 509 G Street North-east.

Post Chief A. C. MacLennan will deliver a lecture on the "Good of the Order." He also will form a drill team to assist in the initiation of new members.

The order, which was organized thirty-four years ago, is one of the most popular in the country among Scotchmen. Its branches exist in nearly every city of the country. The local order was organized by A. C. MacLennan last January and has thirty members. All Scotchmen or their descendants are eligible to membership.

R. M. MacLennan is the present chief. John D. Higgins is the secretary.

Hallowe'en Party at School.

A masquerade Hallowe'en party will be given at Grover Cleveland School on October 23, for the benefit of the Grover Cleveland Club. The party will be in honor of the club's civic club.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

WHITE.

Mollie J. Allen, 23, and Katherine W. Cox, 23, both of New York.

William J. Fraser, 23, and Ethel Marie Cope, 23, both of New York.

Adrian M. Brown, 23, and Florence M. Coleman, 23, both of New York.

Dr. George A. Miller, 23, and Dr. George A. Miller, 23, both of New York.

Frederick H. Pines, 23, of New York City, N. Y., and Dorothy E. Davidson, 23, of New York City, N. Y.

Samuel H. Moffet, 23, of New York, and Nellie A. Bisher, 23, of New York.

Frances F. Pittman, 23, and Bessie L. Bessie, 23, both of New York.

Harry P. Robbins, 23, and Mary E. Mills, 23, both of New York.

W. J. E. Roth, 23, and W. J. E. Roth, 23, both of New York.

W. J. E. Roth, 23, and W. J. E. Roth, 23, both of New York.

W. J. E. Roth, 23, and W. J. E. Roth, 23, both of New York.

W. J. E. Roth, 23, and W. J. E. Roth, 23, both of New York.

Justice Anderson Holds Commissioner May Retain Position.

APPEAL TO BE TAKEN

Commissioner, Congratulated by Many Persons, Says He Was Certain of Outcome.

President Wilson's nomination of Oliver P. Newman as District Commissioner and the latter's eligibility to the office yesterday were sustained by Justice Anderson, who dismissed the proceedings instituted against Mr. Newman by William J. Prizell, representing the "home rule" committee, which took issue against the nomination of Mr. Newman ever since President Wilson announced his choice for the office. Counsel for Mr. Prizell noted an appeal and the matter will now go to the Court of Appeals. Bond was fixed at \$100.

Scores of persons from every section of the District congratulated Commissioner Newman. He called in numerous callers at the District Building to express their pleasure at the decision, and kept Mr. Newman's telephone ringing throughout the afternoon. Asked if he would comment upon the outcome of the case, Commissioner Newman, last night, said: "I did not realize until men and women from all over the city began calling me on the telephone and coming to my office to congratulate me shortly before noon this morning, that the attempt to oust me from the office of District Commissioner, through the alleged procedure in the court, had really been taken seriously."

"It was so perfectly plain to me and to my advisers that there was utterly no foundation for a court procedure that I never dreamed for an instant what the result would be."

"In fact, I was so certain of the soundness of my position and the lack of soundness in the position of those who are attempting to oust me, that I completely forgot for days at a time that such an attempt was being made, recalling it only when some friend would ask my opinion as to its ultimate outcome."

"I have read Judge Anderson's opinion in full and am impressed by its logic and its soundness. I am also struck by the fact that it shows that the court made an exhaustive study of the case and gave thorough consideration to all principles. It does not seem to me that the court leaves anything to be said."

"Being in fact eligible for Commissioner of the District of Columbia, and that eligibility having been thoroughly considered and passed upon by the President and the Senate, I am gratified, though not surprised, that the court has so held."

Summing up his conclusions, Justice Anderson says: "First, that the relator (William J. Prizell) as a citizen and taxpayer, merely is not entitled in any event to institute this proceeding."

Necessity for Dismissal.

"Second, that even if he were, the petition must be dismissed because it makes no showing that the determination by the President and the Senate as to the qualifications of the respondent (Oliver P. Newman) was reached otherwise than in the exercise of a reasonable discretion, and, accordingly, their determination was final."

"It would be an exceptional situation, and his right so to do must be clearly manifested before the court would be justified in permitting a taxpayer, or other citizen, to prosecute such a proceeding, even though those officers (the Attorney General and the United States Attorney) had refused to do so on the request of such taxpayer or citizen."

"Manifestly, it is the policy where the right to hold a public office not against some person claiming it but against the general public is involved, that the law and power to test such right by a writ of quo warranto rests with the public representatives named in the statute, and not with a private citizen or taxpayer, who has no interest in the office, and is not common to every other citizen and taxpayer."

"By his petition, the relator, Prizell, has no right to institute this suit, nor upon any interest he claims in the office that is not common to all other taxpayers and the general public, but simply on the grounds that he is a citizen and taxpayer of the District, he is an interested person within the meaning of the statute. For the reasons above stated, the petition is dismissed."

When a Japanese boy in the employ of Col. Charles O. Shepard, of Riverside, Cal., fed to some mice a \$10 bill, he had no idea that news of his offense would reach the Treasury Department.

Col. Shepard, who was the first comical character in the history of the Treasury Department, was the first to be caught feeding money to mice.

He received what was left of the money and sent it to the Treasury Department for redemption. Assistant Secretary Norton received the money and sent it to the Treasury Department for redemption.

The South African oxen are clad in "trousers" to ward off the ravages of the tsetse fly.

When a Japanese boy in the employ of Col. Charles O. Shepard, of Riverside, Cal., fed to some mice a \$10 bill, he had no idea that news of his offense would reach the Treasury Department.

Col. Shepard, who was the first comical character in the history of the Treasury Department, was the first to be caught feeding money to mice.

He received what was left of the money and sent it to the Treasury Department for redemption. Assistant Secretary Norton received the money and sent it to the Treasury Department for redemption.

The South African oxen are clad in "trousers" to ward off the ravages of the tsetse fly.

When a Japanese boy in the employ of Col. Charles O. Shepard, of Riverside, Cal., fed to some mice a \$10 bill, he had no idea that news of his offense would reach the Treasury Department.

Col. Shepard, who was the first comical character in the history of the Treasury Department, was the first to be caught feeding money to mice.

He received what was left of the money and sent it to the Treasury Department for redemption. Assistant Secretary Norton received the money and sent it to the Treasury Department for redemption.

The South African oxen are clad in "trousers" to ward off the ravages of the tsetse fly.

When a Japanese boy in the employ of Col. Charles O. Shepard, of Riverside, Cal., fed to some mice a \$10 bill, he had no idea that news of his offense would reach the Treasury Department.

Col. Shepard, who was the first comical character in the history of the Treasury Department, was the first to be caught feeding money to mice.

He received what was left of the money and sent it to the Treasury Department for redemption. Assistant Secretary Norton received the money and sent it to the Treasury Department for redemption.

The South African oxen are clad in "trousers" to ward off the ravages of the tsetse fly.

When a Japanese boy in the employ of Col. Charles O. Shepard, of Riverside, Cal., fed to some mice a \$10 bill, he had no idea that news of his offense would reach the Treasury Department.

Col. Shepard, who was the first comical character in the history of the Treasury Department, was the first to be caught feeding money to mice.

He received what was left of the money and sent it to the Treasury Department for redemption. Assistant Secretary Norton received the money and sent it to the Treasury Department for redemption.

The South African oxen are clad in "trousers" to ward off the ravages of the tsetse fly.

When a Japanese boy in the employ of Col. Charles O. Shepard, of Riverside, Cal., fed to some mice a \$10 bill, he had no idea that news of his offense would reach the Treasury Department.

Col. Shepard, who was the first comical character in the history of the Treasury Department, was the first to be caught feeding money to mice.

DISAPPROVES MILITANCY.

PHONE CONTROL MAY BE SECURED

Representative Lewis Advocates Government Ownership of Lines.

BILL TO BE INTRODUCED

Postmasters' Convention Addressed by Marylander, Who Believes Service Soon Will Extend.

That the next two years will see the Federal government operating the telephone lines as a part of its postal system is the prophecy of Representative David J. Lewis, of Maryland, the father of the postal bill, which is now before the National Association of Second and Third Class Postmasters yesterday afternoon declared the million-dollar wire monopoly will pass under the control of Uncle Sam much sooner than people believe.

ELLA FLAGG YOUNG

The foremost woman educator of America, who declared that there was no reason for barring Mrs. Pankhurst from the United States, she did not believe in the militant methods resorted to by the English suffrage leader and her followers. Mrs. Flagg believes that the peaceful campaign of the American women is much easier and more conducive of better results.

ready stated, both upon principle and authority, this contention must be overruled."

Regarding the eligibility of Mr. Newman, Justice Anderson said that "in the first place the court must presume the President and the Senate did inquire into his qualifications and found them to be sufficient under the law, and that they were in the exercise of a reasonable discretion in reaching their conclusion."

"In the absence of some proper showing to the contrary, this presumption of the law must stand, as binding upon the court and the parties. And, as this case stands, not only is there an entire absence of showing that the law was violated, but the President and Senate did not pass upon the legal qualifications of the respondent, or that his appointment was the result of the exercise of arbitrary power, but, on the contrary, the relator, by his petition, makes it perfectly clear and conclusive that the very point in question, viz., whether the respondent was eligible under the law to the office of Commissioner, was duly inquired into and considered by both the President and the Senate before the appointment was made."

"The question of the respondent's qualifications having been thus passed upon by the appointing power, in advance of the appointment, in the exercise of a reasonable discretion, the court was assumed in the absence of any averment or showing of arbitrary action the question as to whether the respondent possesses the necessary legal qualifications is not now open to further inquiry."

President Made Inquiry.

"In the absence of some proper showing to the contrary, this presumption of the law must stand, as binding upon the court and the parties. And, as this case stands, not only is there an entire absence of showing that the law was violated, but the President and Senate did not pass upon the legal qualifications of the respondent, or that his appointment was the result of the exercise of arbitrary power, but, on the contrary, the relator, by his petition, makes it perfectly clear and conclusive that the very point in question, viz., whether the respondent was eligible under the law to the office of Commissioner, was duly inquired into and considered by both the President and the Senate before the appointment was made."

"The question of the respondent's qualifications having been thus passed upon by the appointing power, in advance of the appointment, in the exercise of a reasonable discretion, the court was assumed in the absence of any averment or showing of arbitrary action the question as to whether the respondent possesses the necessary legal qualifications is not now open to further inquiry."

President Made Inquiry.

"In the absence of some proper showing to the contrary, this presumption of the law must stand, as binding upon the court and the parties. And, as this case stands, not only is there an entire absence of showing that the law was violated, but the President and Senate did not pass upon the legal qualifications of the respondent, or that his appointment was the result of the exercise of arbitrary power, but, on the contrary, the relator, by his petition, makes it perfectly clear and conclusive that the very point in question, viz., whether the respondent was eligible under the law to the office of Commissioner, was duly inquired into and considered by both the President and the Senate before the appointment was made."

"The question of the respondent's qualifications having been thus passed upon by the appointing power, in advance of the appointment, in the exercise of a reasonable discretion, the court was assumed in the absence of any averment or showing of arbitrary action the question as to whether the respondent possesses the necessary legal qualifications is not now open to further inquiry."

President Made Inquiry.

"In the absence of some proper showing to the contrary, this presumption of the law must stand, as binding upon the court and the parties. And, as this case stands, not only is there an entire absence of showing that the law was violated, but the President and Senate did not pass upon the legal qualifications of the respondent, or that his appointment was the result of the exercise of arbitrary power, but, on the contrary, the relator, by his petition, makes it perfectly clear and conclusive that the very point in question, viz., whether the respondent was eligible under the law to the office of Commissioner, was duly inquired into and considered by both the President and the Senate before the appointment was made."

"The question of the respondent's qualifications having been thus passed upon by the appointing power, in advance of the appointment, in the exercise of a reasonable discretion, the court was assumed in the absence of any averment or showing of arbitrary action the question as to whether the respondent possesses the necessary legal qualifications is not now open to further inquiry."

President Made Inquiry.

"In the absence of some proper showing to the contrary, this presumption of the law must stand, as binding upon the court and the parties. And, as this case stands, not only is there an entire absence of showing that the law was violated, but the President and Senate did not pass upon the legal qualifications of the respondent, or that his appointment was the result of the exercise of arbitrary power, but, on the contrary, the relator, by his petition, makes it perfectly clear and conclusive that the very point in question, viz., whether the respondent was eligible under the law to the office of Commissioner, was duly inquired into and considered by both the President and the Senate before the appointment was made."

"The question of the respondent's qualifications having been thus passed upon by the appointing power, in advance of the appointment, in the exercise of a reasonable discretion, the court was assumed in the absence of any averment or showing of arbitrary action the question as to whether the respondent possesses the necessary legal qualifications is not now open to further inquiry."

President Made Inquiry.

"In the absence of some proper showing to the contrary, this presumption of the law must stand, as binding upon the court and the parties. And, as this case stands, not only is there an entire absence of showing that the law was violated, but the President and Senate did not pass upon the legal qualifications of the respondent, or that his appointment was the result of the exercise of arbitrary power, but, on the contrary, the relator, by his petition, makes it perfectly clear and conclusive that the very point in question, viz., whether the respondent was eligible under the law to the office of Commissioner, was duly inquired into and considered by both the President and the Senate before the appointment was made."

"The question of the respondent's qualifications having been thus passed upon by the appointing power, in advance of the appointment, in the exercise of a reasonable discretion, the court was assumed in the absence of any averment or showing of arbitrary action the question as to whether the respondent possesses the necessary legal qualifications is not now open to further inquiry."

President Made Inquiry.

"In the absence of some proper showing to the contrary, this presumption of the law must stand, as binding upon the court and the parties. And, as this case stands, not only is there an entire absence of showing that the law was violated, but the President and Senate did not pass upon the legal qualifications of the respondent, or that his appointment was the result of the exercise of arbitrary power, but, on the contrary, the relator, by his petition, makes it perfectly clear and conclusive that the very point in question, viz., whether the respondent was eligible under the law to the office of Commissioner, was duly inquired into and considered by both the President and the Senate before the appointment was made."

"The question of the respondent's qualifications having been thus passed upon by the appointing power, in advance of the appointment, in the exercise of a reasonable discretion, the court was assumed in the absence of any averment or showing of arbitrary action the question as to whether the respondent possesses the necessary legal qualifications is not now open to further inquiry."

President Made Inquiry.

"In the absence of some proper showing to the contrary, this presumption of the law must stand, as binding upon the court and the parties. And, as this case stands, not only is there an entire absence of showing that the law was violated, but the President and Senate did not pass upon the legal qualifications of the respondent, or that his appointment was the result of the exercise of arbitrary power, but, on the contrary, the relator, by his petition, makes it perfectly clear and conclusive that the very point in question, viz., whether the respondent was eligible under the law to the office of Commissioner, was duly inquired into and considered by both the President and the Senate before the appointment was made."

"The question of the respondent's qualifications having been thus passed upon by the appointing power, in advance of the appointment, in the exercise of a reasonable discretion, the court was assumed in the absence of any averment or showing of arbitrary action the question as to whether the respondent possesses the necessary legal qualifications is not now open to further inquiry."

President Made Inquiry.

"In the absence of some proper showing to the contrary, this presumption of the law must stand, as binding upon the court and the parties. And, as this case stands, not only is there an entire absence of showing that the law was violated, but the President and Senate did not pass upon the legal qualifications of the respondent, or that his appointment was the result of the exercise of arbitrary power, but, on the contrary, the relator, by his petition, makes it perfectly clear and conclusive that the very point in question, viz., whether the respondent was eligible under the law to the office of Commissioner, was duly inquired into and considered by both the President and the Senate before the appointment was made."

"The question of the respondent's qualifications having been thus passed upon by the appointing power, in advance of the appointment, in the exercise of a reasonable discretion, the court was assumed in the absence of any averment or showing of arbitrary action the question as to whether the respondent possesses the necessary legal qualifications is not now open to further inquiry."

President Made Inquiry.

"In the absence of some proper showing to the contrary, this presumption of the law must stand, as binding upon the court and the parties. And, as this case stands, not only is there an entire absence of showing that the law was violated, but the President and Senate did not pass upon the legal qualifications of the respondent, or that his appointment was the result of the exercise of arbitrary power, but, on the contrary, the relator, by his petition, makes it perfectly clear and conclusive that the very point in question, viz., whether the respondent was eligible under the law to the office of Commissioner, was duly inquired into and considered by both the President and the Senate before the appointment was made."

"The question of the respondent's qualifications having been thus passed upon